UNITED
NATIONS

TD

United Nations
Conference
on Trade and
Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/COM.2/8
TD/B/COM.2/EM.2/3
12 November 1997

Original : ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Commission on Investment, Technology
and Related Financial Issues

REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 24 to 26 September 1997

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I. INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND SUGGESTED MEASURES TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Agreed conclusions 1/

1. The Expert Meeting reviewed country and regional experiences in investment promotion. While the focus of most investment promotion efforts are on attracting FDI, the promotion of outward investment has become more prominent in recent years. The discussions therefore centred on the promotion of both inward and outward FDI. There was also a lively exchange of views on the role of incentives in investment promotion.

2. The Expert Meeting benefited from contributions of specialists from both the public and the private sectors and, particularly, from members of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA). The Expert Meeting welcomed the panel discussion with international investors.

3. The background to the discussion of the Expert Meeting was the growing importance of FDI. Over the past decade, many countries have liberalised the policy environment and legal framework in favour of foreign direct investment. Although worldwide FDI flows have expanded, including flows to developing regions, much of it is concentrated in a small number of countries. For many Governments, the level of FDI inflows does not meet expectations. With investment policy regimes becoming increasingly open, countries find that they need to undertake additional promotional efforts to attract inflows of the desired level and of a kind consonant with their development objectives.

4. With regard to the promotion of inward FDI, experts noted that the more successful investment promotion programmes target specific types of investors. Targeting involves a number of choices revolving around industries, firms and activities, and home countries. It requires extensive research to identify firms that are likely candidates to invest in the country and ways in which those investments can be made to meet investor needs and development objectives. If done well, targeting can identify new investment opportunities arising from the spread of integrated international production, such as functional niches for developing countries in fields such as accounting, data processing and the programming of software applications. Targeting can also help in identifying foreign firms which might complement domestic firms through backward and forward linkages, thereby strengthening national technological capabilities and production capacities.

5. Experts noted that some developing countries, particularly least developed countries, need to develop their markets, greater stability and enhanced skills to attract foreign investors. If a country is poor and underdeveloped, it is important to focus on long-term potentials and relate these to current investment opportunities. A large population is both a source of abundant labour and a future market (which is ranked by investors as the most important locational advantage a country can offer). A small population need not mean a small market

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1/ As adopted by the Expert Meeting at its closing plenary meeting on 26 September 1997.

f seen in a regional context or as an export platform, but it may mean llocating greater priority to education and training than in other countries. eak infrastructure is an impediment to investment in manufacturing but it can lso be an attractive opportunity for the international infrastructure industry. ll countries have specific locational advantages of some kind that can be eveloped and marketed.

. With regard to the promotion of outward FDI, experts noted that the easures used by host countries to attract investors are often compatible with he measures available to home countries to encourage their firms to invest broad. These measures include the dissemination of information; the stablishment of investor facilitation centres; and the offering of a variety f incentives and guarantees to compensate for non-business risks and ncertainty. The experts recommended greater cooperation among inward and outward romotion agencies. Recognizing that outward promotion functions are often hared among multiple home country institutions, the experts suggested that lead rganizations dealing with outward investment promotion in OECD member countries, s well as in other countries, be identified. This procedure would allow ountries wishing to attract investment to be able to address themselves to a ingle body capable of guiding them in their search for potential investors.

. With regard to the role of incentives, experts noted that the pros and cons f incentives for inward investment have never been conclusive and are unlikely ver to be so. There have been some spectacular successes as well as notable ailures; the outcome has often depended on the interaction of a host of complex actors. That said, many experts, particularly practitioners from investment romotion agencies, held that incentives remain an important policy variable in he development strategies of host countries. Of course, the most important ncentive is the removal of disincentives and other impediments to inward nvestment. Moreover, it was widely agreed that financial grants are more costly han fiscal and other incentives.

The granting of preferential access to external markets, through bilateral, egional and international agreements, would greatly enhance the investment romotion efforts of developing countries, particularly smaller economies, as minimum market size is an important prerequisite for many investors.

CTAD

UNCTAD is requested to establish a new system of classification of FDI ecipient countries for analytical purposes and which should be based not solely the amount of FDI, but also on a set of different criteria, namely the level FDI, the exports derived from FDI, the added value and the transfer of echnology achieved, etc. In the same spirit, UNCTAD should elaborate, to the tent possible, a methodology allowing for a standardized statistical saggregation of FDI. Hence, an inventory of accomplishments achieved in this ea in a certain number of countries should be made widely available.

. UNCTAD should prepare a directory of institutions and programmes of home untries that support outward investment, particularly to developing countries. is should be carried out utilizing existing data sources and be periodically dated.

. UNCTAD should strengthen its analytical capacity to assess the impact of I in the development objectives of developing countries.

12. UNCTAD should provide technical assistance, particularly advisory services and training, in the following areas:

(i) Identification of impediments to inward investment;

(ii) Elaboration and formulation of investment promotion strategies;

(iii) Investor targeting;

(iv) Establishment and development of industrial zones and sites;

(v) Establishment of information systems for investment promotion.

13. UNCTAD, through its technical assistance programme, should examine how host countries can employ incentives more efficiently and, upon request, assist them in the cost-benefit assessment of their incentive schemes.

14. UNCTAD should continue to facilitate the exchange of national and regional experiences and best practices on investment promotion, including through the auspices of WAIPA. Other concerned organizations, particularly UNIDO and MIGA, are invited, each in its own field of competence, to join this initiative.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Convening of the Expert Meeting

. In accordance with the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on nvestment, Technology and Related Financial Issues at the closing meeting of ts first session on 7 February 1997,2/ the Expert Meeting on Investment romotion and Development Objectives was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, rom 24 to 26 September 1997. The Meeting was opened on 24 September 1997 by he Mr. Carlos Fortin, Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

B. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

. At its opening meeting, the Expert Meeting elected the following officers o serve on its Bureau:

Chairman:	Mr. Hassan Bernoussi	(Morocco)
Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur:	Mr. Paid McMenamin	(Ireland)

C. Adoption of the agenda

. At the same meeting, the Expert Meeting adopted the provisional agenda irculated in TD/B/COM.2/EM.2/1. Accordingly, the agenda for the Meeting was s follows:

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Investment promotion and suggested measures to further development objectives

4. Adoption of the report

D. Documentation

. For its consideration of the substantive agenda item (item 3) the Expert Meeting had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Investment promotion and development: Issues and questions" (TD/B/COM.2/EM.2/2).

2/ See Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on its first session (TD/B/44/4-TD/B/COM.2/4), annex I, para. 9.

E. Second annual conference of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA)

5. The second annual Conference of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) took place simultaneously with the Expert Meeting. The Conference and the Expert Meeting held joint sessions on substantive issues.

F. Adoption of the report

6. At its closing meeting, on 26 September 1997, the Expert Meeting adopted its agreed conclusions (see section I above) and authorized the Rapporteur to prepare the final report of the Meeting, under the authority of the Chairman.

Annex

ATTENDANCE */

1. Experts from the following States members of UNCTAD attended the meeting:

Albania
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cameroon
Chile
China
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakstan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's
Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Nepal
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia

2. Palestine attended the meeting as an observer.

3. The United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme were represented at the meeting.

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*/ For the list of participants, see TD/B/COM.2/EM.2/INF.1.

4. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the meeting:

International Labour Organisation
International Monetary Fund
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The World Trade Organization was also represented at the meeting.

5. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meeting:

Arab Labour Organization
European Community
Organization of African Unity

6. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting:

General Category:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Vision International

Panellists

Mr. Roberto d'Agostino, Corporate Manager, International Affairs, FIAT, Turin, Italy
Mr. Jean-Philippe Dauvin, Group Vice-President, Chief Economist, SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, Gentilly, France
Mr. Luca Del Fabro, Strategic Marketing Manager, TECHINT S.p.A., Milan, Italy
Mr. Serge Foucher, Chief, Financial Officer, SONY Europe GmbH, Cologne, Germany
Mr. Fred Mason, Manager, Strategy and Planning Division, CATERPILLAR, Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. David Morrison, Member, Executive Board, World Economic Forum, Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Thomas Wenzel, Vice President, Export Large Projects, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland

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